# ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SEXON AND ADELAIDE. SIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrians Across the Ticino. ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Great Panic in the Stock Exchanges.

By the Adelaide, which arrived at St. Joha's, N. F., last night, bringing news from Liverpool to the 30th ult., we have the important intelligence that an Austrian force of 120,000 men have invaded Sardinia by crossing the Ticino. The report of this invasion, however, seems to have required official confirmation. The French troops were marching into Piedmont and Tuscany had joined France. Earlier in the day, dispatches to the 27th ult., received by the Anglo-Saxon, by way of Quebec, seemed to indicate that the fatal event would be somewhat postponed. We subjoin the intelligence as it reached us :

BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

QUEERC, Monday, May 9, 1859. The Canadian screw steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool, at 2 p. m. April 27, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The steamships Kangaroo and Alps, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 23, and the Persia, from New-York, and the Nova-Scotian, from Portland, on the 24th.

The steamship Kangaroo was appointed to sail for New-York about an hour later than the Anglo

THE WAR CRISIS.

The three days allowed by Austria to Sardinia ex pired on the 26th ult., but nothing definite is known as to the reply given by the latter Power. A rumor was current that Austria lad extended the time for consideration to fourteen days, and that she had acceded to the final mediation of the English Government. Those reports caused a rally on the Stock Ex changes, on the 26th ult., which were in a most ex-A special meeting of the French Corps Legislatif

Look place on the 26th, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Government. Count Walewski read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place, and then went on to say that if the Emperor made war it was because be had been constrained to do so by the aggressive conduct of Austria. Every possible considera tion had been used by France.

Count de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif

expressed the hope that the war would be limited to

Mr. Baroche presented a project for a loan of five hundred millions of francs, and for raising the contingent of 1858 to 140,000 men.

The London Paris correspondents telegraphed on the 26th that the Austrians were to enter Piedmont that day in three divisions, one by Pavia and one by Margenta. The Piedm atese were to defend themselves at Sesia, and there wait for the French.

A dispatch from Turin says that the King and Chambers were to attend a ceremony at the Cathedral on the 27th, and that immediately afterward the King and staff would depart for Alexandria.

Th - Opinione of Turin announces that the ultimatum of Austria was presented to the Sardinian Government on the evening of the 23d of April.

The official Vienna Gazette publishes a commu eation, which calls on Piedmont to reduce her army to a peace footing, to disband her volunteers, and within three days to give a positive answer to these requirements. In conclusion it emphatically threatens a resort to arms in the unfortunate event of Piedmont

not acceding to Austria's demands. The French Legation at Vienna has received orders to quit the Austrian capital as soon as the Austrian

army crosses the Ticino.

The Paris Moniteur, in announcing the action of the Austrian Government toward Sardinia, and the fact that England and Russia had promptly protested against it, gives the following official information as to the disposition of the various commands of the

Marshai Magnan remains Commander of the Army of Pans; the Duke de Malakoff becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Observation, the headquarters of which is to be at Nancy; Gen. Castellane is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Lyons; Baraguay D'Hilliers is to be Commanper of the First Corps D'Armee of the Alps; Gen. McMahon of the Second; Marshal Caurobert of the Third, and Gen. Niel of the

Prince Napoleon will command the corps of Pioneer and Gen. Randon is appointed Major General of the army of the Alps.

M. de Persigny and Lethonsend, were each spoken of as likely to succeed the Duke de Malakoff in Lon-

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies on the 23d adopted, after discussion, a project of law investing the Government with all executive and legislative powers, by a vote of 110 against 24. The vote was greeted with loud cheering. The Chambers subsequently, in special session, invested the King with the power of Dictator.

Victor Emanuel, it is positively said, will command the Sardinian army, with Gen. La Marmora immediately under him.

Austrian correspondence says that the Prussian Cabinet had received previous information of the intention of Austria to deliver an ultimatum, and that, therefore, the continued and faithful union of Austria and Prassis is still to be hoped for.

An article in the semi-official Prussian Gazette however, says that the action of Austria was a complete surprise to the Prussian Government. It is now stated that the mission to Berlin of the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, was a failure, his object having been to secure the cooperation of Prussia in the ultimatum to Sardinia, which cooperation was

Gen. Niel left Paris on the 24th to take command of the corps d'armee allotted to him.

The Patric says the Emperor and Prince Napoleon will leave on Wednesday evening, the 27th, to join the army. The aides-de-camp who will accompany them have already been appointed.

Troops, intended to commence the formation of a 4.000 men, had arrived at Toulon. The Regiments which had quitted Paris were most enthusiastically cheered by the people as they de-

parted.

Marshal Canrobert had gone to assume the com-

mand allotted him. The Imperial Guard had been placed on a war foot-

The French Minister of Marine is said to have sent orders to all the scaports in France to prevent the departure of any more boats for deep-ses fishing, and, as a measure of urgency, to enlist their crews for the service of the Imperial Navy.

The question of the Regency has been agitated, and the Prince Jerome and the Empress were spoken Flour in France had advanced 2f. per eack, and

Wheat was firm but without sensible rise. The Provincial Corn Market generally exhibited an advance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was formally dissolved by proclamatic on the 23d ult. The new Parliament was summoned for the 31st of May. The election would commence in a day or two.

The British Channel fleet had sailed with scaled

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. | orders, and it was incorred that they were bound for

Lord John Russell, in sale "essing a meeting of elec ters in London, made special reference to the Italian question. He said be felt certain that England's only safe course was to keep honestly and strictly neutral He protested against the predilectic of for Austria evinced by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli.

At the usual Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London the Earl of Derby was a guest, and in his speech adverted to the war question. He said the Cabinet had not known for twelve hours the course which Austria had determined upon taking before they instructed their embassador emphatically and formally to protest, in the name of England, against a step which he characterized as precipitate and criminal. He then proceeded to state that on that very day (the 25th) the English Government had attempted yet another last measure in the interest of peace. They had just dispatched to Vienna and to Paris a joint representation offering to take up, on the part of England alone, mediation at the point at which it was left off by Lord Cowley, and to endeavor to arrange the difficulties, subject to one of these two conditions, either on the immediate, absolute and simultaneous disarmanent of the three powers, or the consent, on the part of all pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition and to maintain a position, if not of peace, at all events of inaction. He concluded by repudiating the idea that he had any wish to side with either of the beligerents, and advocating a strict, armed neutrality.

Sir John Pakington in his speech said if war should arrive in Europe, it will be found that in the Mediterranean and in the English Channel there will be squadrons powerful enough to uphold the dignity and

protect the interests of England.

The London Post of Wednesday, April 27, says hat the whole militia of the United Kingdom was to be embodied forthwith.

THE PANIC ON 'CHANGE.

The 23d was nominally a holiday on the London Exchange, but a gooddeal of business was unofficially transacted. Much depression prevailed, and Consols exhibited a decline of one per cent.

On the 25th the war panie made further progress Much excitement prevailed, and Consols fell to 93 @ 31, being a further decline of about 1 per cent.

On the 26th audden and extensive fluctuations oc curred, and an extraordinary degree of excitement was manifested. The fall received a decided check, owing to the report of Austria having agreed to suspend her threatened attack for fourteen days, and here was a sudden rebound of 14 per cent, but about half of this was subsequently lost, and the closing quotations were 931 2931. There was afterward nother rally, and the final price was 941.

The demand for money was increasing. The Bank of England was expected soon to raise the rate of

The Continental Bourses were all, of course, much excited. At Amsterdam, on the 26th, there was an extraordinary fall of about six per cent in Austrian metalliques.

In the Paris Bourse, on the 23d, there was consider able fluctation, and the Three Per Cents closed at 64f. 90c. On the 25th, there was great depression, and the closing rates showed a fall of 2 ? cent. Or the 26th, the excitement continued, and early in the day there was an advance of more than ! F cent, but a relapse occurred, and the market closed at the figures of the previous day, 62f. 90.

## GERMANY.

The German Diet had decided to keep the principal ederal contingents ready to march, and to arm the ederal foot-soldiers.

In the Diet at Frankfort, on the 23d, the proposal of Prussia to keep the principal federal contingents in readiness, and to take all necessary steps for arming the federal fortresses, was agreed to.

NAPLES.

Disterbances had taken place at Palermo, followed by numerous arrests.

# RUSSIA.

According to the new Prussian Gazette, the Rusian Government had taken a resolution to place the corps d'armee of Gen. Luderson on a war footing.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg had declared its in tertion not to advance so long as Germany also refrains from doing so. Otherwise, a corps of observation would be placed on the Austrian frontier.

The Calcutta mail of the 22d March had reached London. The Begum and the Nana had gone down to the Nepaul frontier with 8,000 men.

Another attempt to produce a mutiny among the overed at La

The Calcutta Import market was active and higher, owing to the increase in duties. Money was easy. Exchange, 2/1 for Bank bills. Froights better.

# CHINA.

The China mail, with dates from Hong Kong of March 12, had arrived.

Lord Elgin had sailed for England.

It was asserted that the Court of Pekin still opsed the admission of an English Embassador. At Hong Kong, Exchange was quoted 4/8. Imports were very active at advanced prices. At Shanghae, Tea was very firm, and Silk was dearer. Exchange,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTION MARMET.—The sales of the two days (Monday and Tureday) were 9,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull and easier, and some authorities quote a partial decline of jd. Clare & Sons quote Orleans Maddling at 7jd.; Upland do., ejd.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, with a slight decline in some cases.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—There had been a counderable advance in Breadstuffs.

LIVERPOOL DREADS/CFFS MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour binoyant, at an advance of the 30 days, and quote American 10/213. When a also binoyant at an advance of tid., Western Red. 7/29/9; do. White, 9/210/6; outhern White, 10/212. Corn binoyant and advanced 24.00d.; (ellow, 6/246.5; White, 7/507/7.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef was buoyant and advanced 25.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beer was buoynt, and in large speculative demand, at an advance of 5/. Pork
his buoyant, at an advance of 2/6; good American was quoted at
Bascon firm Lard quiet at 56 for prime and 60/ for extra
live advanced 1/, Butchers' selling at 36/8.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes firm; Pots
1/2/31/6. Pearle, 31/6. Roein dull at 4/ for common. Sugar
leady. Cofice firm. Rice firm. Spirits Turpentine firm at 5/.
LONDON MARKETS.—WHEAT had advanced 1/2/3/.
USAN Steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Tallow 56/8.
INSEED OU. 23/6.

10.25.6
ocol. Wednesday, p: m.—Cotton irregular,
n decline on all qualities.
or, Spence & Co. quote Whiar buoyant, and holders
a further advance of 36-44. PROVISIONS STEADY AT THE ADVANCE.

continued quite active, and the market was quite stringent, was expected that the Bank would advance its rate of discor-lements closed on Tuesday at 94; for money and account. T and touched as low as 27;

A panic has been created in the Money market by the an numeroment of the Russo-French alliance, and Consols suddenly ill to \$12.000, both for money and account.

THE LATEST BY THE ANGLO SAXON. An alliance between France and Russia is an-ounced. A treaty offensive and defensive was conluded by them on the 22d of April, and according to Russia is to make her first mobilization of four aps d'armee, two of which are to be advanced toward Austria and two toward Prussian frontiers.

The London Times of the 27th, remarks that the dliance is most startling. Although it has been so often hinted at, this event, on this avowal, has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. We now understand the proposition of a Congress which opportunely interrupted Lord Cowley's media-

The London Post asserts that the pelicy of the English Cabinet forced France into the arms of Russia, and compelled an alliance which cannot be regarded without sincere apprehension. The London Herald of the 27th is enabled to state

that the Government received on the 26th, an official intimation of the acceptance by Austria of the media-tion proposed by England.

A dispatch from Vienna asserts on credible author-

ity that French troops had already violated neutral territory, and it was also announced that French forces had arrived at Genos and entered Sardinian territory. The passage of the Ticino by the Austrians was hourly expected.

# BY THE ADELAIDE.

St. John's, N. F., Monday, May 9, 1859. The steamship Adelaide, from Galway 30th ult. arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The news by this arrival is of the highest inter est and importance. Hostilities had all but commenced in Italy.

The steamship Hammonia, from New-York arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult., en route to

The Austrians, 120,000 strong, are said to have crossed the Ticino, but the report had not been officially confirmed.

The French troops were pouring into Pied-

There had been no actual conflicts as yet.

Tuscany had joined France and Piedmont. The French-Russian alliance was denied, but The Times had published the provisions of the treaty causing a great panic on the London Stock Exchange Consols at once went down to 88. About forty fail-

## ares had taken place among the Stock operators. THE WAR CRISIS.

It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th 100,000 men, under the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Giulay, crossed the Ticino in three corps d'armee, and took the road toward Novara, and that they afterward blew up the bridge of Buffors. This news lacked confirmation, and some

doubts were thrown on it.

It was also reported that Austria had accepted the preffered mediation of England, and postponed the declaration of war.

France had not accepted England's offer of media-

tion, but was said to be considering it.

The Paris Constitutionnel and Daily News deny the reported alliance between France and Russia. The latter says that the document signed is a more convention. The Times professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and draws the most threatening consequences from them, regarding the alliance as a menace o England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Mediterranean and the Baltic in addition to the army of observation on the Austrian frontier.

The King of Sardinia had issued inspiriting proclamations to the army, saying, he regarded Austria's ultimatum as an insult, and rejected it with disdain The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers. They were most enthusiastically received. The King of Sardinia had gone to join the army at

Allesandria. The Tuscan army had called upon the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had de clared in favor of a military dictatorship.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Warlike preparations were going forward rapidly in England. At Woolwich there was great activity. The Government had chartered Cunard's screw steamer Etpa, and a number of other vessels, to con vey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

There were rumors of a proclamation calling for 10,000 men for the Navy.

War premiums were being generally demanded at

The Parliamentary elections had commenced, and

were progressing quietly. There was a great panic in London, and consols fluctuated excessively.

# FRANCE

The most active military movements prevailed throughout France. Eighty thousand French troops were expected to

se in Italy by the day the Adelaide sailed. It was reported that Denmark had concluded a

treaty, offensive and defensive, with France.

The Paris Bourse was considerably excited, but less than the London Stock Exchange. The three per cents declined I per cent on the 27th, but recovered a half on the the 28th, closing at 62f. 70c.

# THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO GALWAY.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30, 1859. the 26th is incorrect. They received orders to do so, but these being countermanded, they remained on the east bank. It is asserted, however, that subsequently the advanced posts crossed, and that the main army would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journal contains an imperial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denies that there is a secret treaty between France and Russia.

The ship Pama (supposed to be the Pomona) from New-York for Liverpool, was wrecked off Wexford on the 17th. The crew and three passengers, whose names are not known, were saved. There were over four hundred persons on board. The number of lives lost is as yet unknown.

The Austrian manifesto is considered as tantamount

to a declaration of war. Paris, Saturday, The Austrians have crossed the Ticino, and hos tilities have commenced. This is official.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(EV THE ADELAIDE.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the weeks in the Liverpool Cotton market at 30,000 bales, of which 800 were on speculation, and 2,500 for export. All qualities had declined i &id., and quotations were very irregular, owing entirely to the Continental disquiet. The sales of Friday were 4,000 bales, the market cloting quietly. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fait Orleans ... 1;d. Middling Mobile. ... 6;d.
Middling Orleans ... 6;d. Fair Uplands ... 7;d. Middling Orleans ... 6;d.

The stock in port was estimated at 431,000 bales, of which 35; (6) were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable; all kinds of goods had elightly declined in price, and business was almost suspended.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England

had raised its rate of discount to 5; P cent. Consols had largel declined under the warlike news from the Continent, and wer quoted at the close on Friday at 897829; for both money an HAVRE MARKET .- The Havre Corron market was II, and prices nominal; New-Orleans tres ordinaire was quot 100f., and do, bas 101f. The sales of the week were 3,000 has a stock in port was 131,000 hales. The stock in port was [3], see hales.
Liverpool Breadsturys Market.—In the Liver-

pool market Breadstoffs of all kinds had considerably advanced and the tendency was still upward.

Heeser, Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Floure buoyant, and 1/higher since Tuesday, and 1/8 higher on the week; the quotations are 11/214f. What hooyant, with a large speculative inquiry, 9d. 61/higher than on Tuesday, and 1/6 higher on the week; Western Red 710/210/9; do. White, 10/9213; Southern White, 10/9213/6. Coax buoyant and advanced 6d. since Tuesday; mixed, 6/926/9; Yellow, 6/927/1; White, 7.728/. The market generally was quieter at the close.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—In the Liverpool market Provisions were slychely higher, with a still advancing

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—In the Liverpool market Provisions were shahily higher, with a still advancing tendency. Beef thousant, with a large speculative inquiry and a considerable advance on all qualities. Pork also bousyant, and interespeculative inquiry at considerably higher prices. Basen quet, but holders as an advance of 1; 22. Lard quiet at 38; 26 for prince. Tailow had been in active demand for speculative purposes, and advanced to 60; but closed quiet. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET .- The Broker's Cir-

LIVERTOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Broker's Circular reports Ashes firm; Pots slightly higher; sales at 30,500 sl.6; Pears, 32. Sugar heavy and all grades slightly lower. Coffice steady. Rice firm and in large speculative inquiry at an advance of 66,621. The in but little inquiry and prices weak. Querctiron Bark had slightly advanced. Saltpoter was 2,831 higher. Palm Oll was considerably higher. Palm Oll was considerable with the commended at the class. anded at the close.

LONDON MARKETS.—There had been great activity the London market for tallow, rice, saltpetre, &c., at a contensile advance in rates. The colonial produce market was e pressed. Baring's Circular quotes WHEAT advanced 5/ d'8/. Conv also nasiderably higher. Inco dull. Sugan heavy.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, April 30-p. m.—The sales of COTTOS

unday have been 4,000 bules. Quotitions of Friday are barrely

# Provisions have also an advancing tendency. Loadon, Anni Simpion, Consuls are ground at 19.

Sailing of the Adelaide. Sr. John's, N. F., Monday, May 9, 1859. The steamship Adelaide sails from here at 3 o'clock in the morning for New-York, where she will be due about Saturday afternoon.

# The Kangaroo Passed Cape Race.

A three-masted steamer passed Cape Race.

A three-masted steamer passed Cape Race, closs in, on Saturday noon. She evidently wanted to leave her news, but the arrangements for obtaining news there not having been completed, it could not be landed. They will probably be in good working order in a week from this date.

The atomic.

from this date.

The steamer was undoubtedly the Kangaroo from Liverpool, 27th ult., and she will be due at New-York by Wednesday morning.

Nothing has been seen of the Persia, which should have been in the neighborhood of the Cape on Saturday; and she has probably passed in the night.

The Adelaide from Gaiway, 30th April is fully due, but had not arrived up to this forenoon.

Telegraph Convention.

PHILIDELIBIA, Monday, May 9, 1859.

The Telegraph Convention is now in session. The Delegates present are: From the Magnetic Line—The Hon. Ames Kendall, Wm. M. Swain, B. B. French, Merrit Canby, Col. R. M. Hoe, Samuel Bishop, John Thomly and A. S. Abell. From the American Line—Peter Cooper, Cyrns W. Field, David Dudley Field, Edward Cooper and Abraham S. Hewitt. From the House Company—Francis Morris, R. W. Russell and J. H. Purdy. From the New-York and New-England Line—F. O. J. Smith. From the Western Union Line—Hiram Sibley. Everything is progressing harmoniously.

# Providence Mayoralty Nomina-

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Monday, May 9, 1859.
The American-Republicans have nominated John C. Knight for Mayor: the Straight Republicans, Samuel James; and the Democrate, John N. Francis.

## From Rio.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 9, 1859.
The ship Banshee, from Rio de Janeiro, March 22, has arrived here. She reports the ship Young America, from New-York for San Francisco, undergoing repairs there. The ships Therese Wallace, Russell and Northern Star were also undergoing repairs.

# Naturalization in Massachusetts.

Bosros, Monday, May 9, 1859.

The question of accepting the amendment to the Constitution, requiring two years residence of foreigners after naturalization, was voted on to-day throughout the State. A very light vote was thrown, but the amendment undoubtedly accepted by a large majority. Some of the principal places voted as follows—the question being decided by "Yea" and "Nay:"
Yeas Nays

| Yeas, Navs. | | Solid 2 93 Gloucester | Lowell 935 482 Salem | | Lowell 935 482 Salem | | Lawrence 353 242 Fall River | New Bedford 294 163 Charlestown |

# Fireman's Parade.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, May 9, 1859.

There was a grand fireman's parade in Easton today, the entire department turning out to receive the Southwark Hose Company of Philadelphia. The welcome address, on behalf of the firemea and citizens, was delivered in Center square by S. L. Cooley, esq., several thousand persons being in attendance.

# The Case of Swan & Co.

The Case of Swan & Co.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, May 9, 1859.

The case against Swan and others, charged with the illegal vending of lottery tickets, was commenced to-day. The defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the indictment—first, because of the offense charged being second, because there was no prosecutor. Mesers, Toonbs, Stephens and Jackson are counsel for the defendants. The Court will determine the points to-morrow.

Recantation. NORFOLK, Monday, May 9, 1859.

Miss Bunkley, the authoress of "The Escaped Nun," has publicly recanted.

# From Boston.

Boston, Monday, May 9, 1859.

Five lots of real estate on Summer street and vicinity, with valuable buildings thereon, belonging to Emery B. Fay, sold at anction to-day, bringing a total of nearly \$389,000. The most valuable lot, that embracing the Mercantile building, brought \$9 30 per foot.

Orders have been received for the frigate St. Law-rence to proceed to Philadelphia, and she will leave with the first fair wind.

# Movements of Wm. Smith O'Brien. MONTREAL, Monday, May 9, 1859. Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, who arrived here Saturday last, was met on his arrival by 10,000 of his countrymen and escorted to the Donegana Hotel, where he is

now staying. BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL. The Board met last night, Mr. KALBFLEISCH pre-

The Rules.—The rules of the old Board, with some amendments as to the appointment of Committees, were adopted.

Bonds of Officers.—The bonds of the majority of

the officers elected at the first meeting, were present-ed and referred to the Fir ance Committee for report. Complimentary Resolutions—A communication was received from Mayor Galpin, of New-Haven, with rescontions passed by the Common Council of that city, complimenting the Brooklyn authorities for their reception and entertainment on the occasion of the water Celebration. The resolutions were ordered to be printed. Truant Home. - A report of the Committee

printed. The Truant Home.—A report of the Committee on the Truant Home was presented, stating that it is in a flourishing condition, being well managed, and an in: tintion of great usefulness. During the past year 224 children have been admitted and 190 discharged. The purchase of a plot of ground is recommended for the pursuit of agriculture by the inmates. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Lighterage Business—Mr. Dovolas offered a resolution directing the Common Council to protest against any action of the Health Officer of the City of New-York that will deprive our citizens of free and

Against any action of the Health Officer of the City of New-York that will deprive our citizens of free and open competition in the lighterage business between Quarantine and this port. Laid on the table. Drinking Hydrants—The same Alderman offered a resolution to refer it to the Water Committee to consider the expediency of putting up hydrants, with drinking-cups, in the public streets, which was adopted.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-At this house last night was acted for the first time an operatically dramatized ver-sion of the novel of "Rob Roy," with more than ordinary pretensions to excellence in music, scenery and strength of cast. Miss Lucy Escatt was the "Diana Vernon," and Mr. H. Miranda, the "Francis Osbaldistes," of the evening. These two persons, being professors of the art of opera-singing, had been engaged to assume the responsibilities of the musical requirements of the piece. They were highly successful, receiving an unusual meed of hearty ap plause, and being received in a manner most gratifying to them. The choruses were also well and effectively done. Two of the scenes, which were painted expressly for this piece by Almy, were received with expressions of decided satisfaction.

In some respects the play is well acted, better, indeed than is often the case. We suppose, however, we must never expect to see opera-singers who are capable of acting in a sensible drama, with even a moderate degree of tolerableness. Mouthing, more isarticulate as a rule, and more senseless even when audible; and attempts at acting, more dolefully wretched than those of Mr. Miranda, we have never witnessed, even in an amateur, and at this word we touch the lowest depth of dramatic comparison.

Mr. Eddy's " Rob Roy," is a manly and sensible

performance, and the "Heten McGregor" of Madaine Ponisi is personated excellently well. Mr. Bland is good as "Dengal," and Mr. Davidge very funny as

Major Galbraith." The gem of the performance, however, saide from the music, is the "Bailie Nicel Jarvie" of Mr. Harry Pearson. This gentleman is every day increasing the strong impression in his favor, and is unquestionsbly the best dialect actor of a certain style we have had for many a day. On the whole, one may set down Rob Roy as a genuine success, and one which is likely to be & leading attraction for some time to come.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS AND DR. BREENING HAUSEN.-The German Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting last night at the Constanz Brewery in Fourth street. N. Nagels in the chair. After disposing of the usual routine business, Mr. Blumenberg read a series of resolutions in regard to Gev. Bruening hausen, setting forth that in their opinion he had for eited the confidence of the German Republican Clab of the Seventeenth Ward, in consequence of the late action he but taken in the Board of Governors. The resolutions were unani mously adopted.

# THE ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERSEY CITY SUN-

DAY-SCHOOL UNION. The Fourth Anniversary of the Jersey City Sunday School Union took place yesterday afternoon. were twenty-three schools present, with a total num

ber of 3,688 children. The following are the names of the schools, the number of children belonging to each school, and the

number of children belonging to each school, and the places of meeting:

First Derison—At the First Presbyterian Church, First Presbyterian, 37 children, First Reformed Datch, 150; Alma-House, 17; Betheada (about), 200; First Congrational, 101; Third Presbyterian, 69; York Street Methodist, 200; Total, 1, 15. The address was delivered by the Rev. F. G. Clark of New York.

Second Division—At the Baptist Church in Grove street.

Baptist School, 200 children; First Bergen Presbyterian, 200; Bergen Baptist Mission, 100; total, 503. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. French of Bergen, and R. G. Pardee, Secretary of the New-York Sunday-School Union.

Third Derision—At the Second Reformed Dutch Church.—Second Reformed Dutch Church School, 250 children; St. Paul's Methodist, 400; total, 650. The address was delivered by Dr. Crane of Jersey City.

Fourth Division—At the Hedden Church.—Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, 225 children; Hedden Church, 300; Communique, 90; Hedden Mission, 125; German Reformed Dutch Church, paw, 90; Hedden Mission, 125; German Reformed Dutch Church, and Mr. Larue.

Fight Invision—At the Second Presbyterian Church.—Second Reforman Mission, 40; total, 390. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Taylor of the Bergen Reformed Dutch Church, and Mr. Larue.

Fight Invision—At the Second Presbyterian Church.—Second Reformed Dutch Church, and Mr. Larue.

Mr. Lare.

Fifth Ireision—At the Second Presbyterian Church.—Second Presbyterian School, 150 children; Third Reformed Dutch Church, 125; Hudson City, Simpson Methodist, 200; Bergen Methodist Mission, 30; Total, 505. The address was delivered by the Rev. J. J. Smith of Buffale.

At the close of the services, the various divisions formed into line, and marched to Van Vorst Park, Mr. A. S. Jewell acting as Grand Marshal. The divisions entered the Park from all sides and marched to the center, the choirs forming a circle in their midst.

After singing the anniversary hymns, the several divisions again returned to the Churches, and the children were supplied with an abundance of refreshments, after which they returned home.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association took place in the Church of the Puritans last evening-Benjamin F. Manteres, esq.,

in the chair.

the Scriptures, read the 13th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and offered prayer. The PRESIDENT read the Annual Report, which commenced by the acknowledgment of God's providence in the work of the Association during the past year. Although it could not beast of great progress, yet it had not made any retrograde movement. The mission of the Association to young men was next dwelt upon. It set forth that the Christian Associations of the world had proved themselves barriers to the progress of Satan and his influences. The power of association was also recognized. Many hundreds of young men had found their way into the churches through the medium of the Young Men's Christian Association. The importance of the Devotional meetings was commended. The Employment Committee had been found to be an interesting appendage of the Association. The Association had been sorely cramped for means to do good. It claimed at the hands of Christian men assistance to enable it to exercise the moral power vested in its members. commenced by the acknowledgment of God's provi-

moral power vested in its members.

Mr. Jones read an abstract of the Treasurer's re Mr. Jones read an abstract of the Treasurer's report, which showed that during the past year the
receipts of the Association had been \$1,886.54, and the
expenditure \$2,288.84, leaving a balance of \$502.30
due to the Treasurer, and several members of the Association who had lent small sums.

The Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT said that he abominated apologies, and he wished he could make one, beneath the shadows of which he could retire. He had

a headache, and preferred to reserve his speech for some other occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Sawyer of Yonkers next address

the meeting. He was glad to acknowledge that he was standing in a young man's pulpit (Dr. Cheever's). He advocated the idea of opening the Christian churches to the masses. The Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, owing to the lateness of the hour, declined making any remarks.

Groupe H. Stuart, esq., made some remarks on

Philadelphia who were determined to stand up for Je-sus. He made a general reference to what was doing and what had been done in Philadelphia by the Young

# Men's Christian Associations. The Doxology was sung, and the Rev. Peter Strt-ker pronounced the Benediction.

NEW-YORK MAGDALEN ASSOCIATION. The 27th anniversary of the New-York Magdalen Benevolent Association was held yesterday, at the Asylum, Eighty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The Rev. Dr. Dr Wirr presided, and the chapel was well filled with tadies and clergymen. After singing, Dr. Dr Wirr read the 7th chapter of Luke, from the 36th verse, containing the story of the woman of the town who anointed the feet of Jesus

the woman of the town who anointed the feet of Jesus with alabaster ointment, and whose sins he forgave. Prayer was offered by Mr. Bottspord.

The Treasurer's report was read by the Chaplain. The receipts and expenses balance each other at \$6, 483 84. There are outstanding debts against the institution to the amount \$1,460. Mr. Darking, the Chaplain, then read the annual report.

483 34. There are outstanding debts against the institution to the amount \$1,400. Mr. Darring, the Chaplain, then read the annual report.

There are now fifty seven women in the Institution. Within the last twenty-two years more than one thousand have been admitted into the Asylum, two hundred restored to their relatives and nearly two hundred have obtained respectable employment; twenty-seven have died while connected with the institution, some of whom gave evidences of convertion; seventeen have been respectably married, and thirty-four have been admitted into Evangelical churches. Many have voluntarily withdrawn—some to return to virtue, and some to return to their evil course. Although the Sciety had not accomplished all the work which it had wished, yet it will not shandon its efforts, and will receive all who wish to return to a virtuous life. The report spoke of exparsing the old in orient from those who are novices, but to do so will require facilities which they do not now possess. Employment, too, of a remomerative nature is required, for many who wished to be independent left the Asylum sooner than be a hunden thereon, but as they were not able to obtain the employment tendent thereon, but as they were not able to obtain the employment they desired, they were enamed, tempted and had fallen. The report site recommended a separation of these who formerly belonged to respectable families from those who came in the Asylum from convict placed a separation of these who formerly belonged to respectable families from those who came in the Asylum from convict placed as exparison of these who formerly belonged to respectable families from those who came in the Asylum from convict placed as exparts on of these who formerly belonged to respectable employment, twelve have returned to their relatives, fourteen have withdrawn, thirreen have been transferred and sent to the Hapital, five have been expelled for immorality and twenty six, it is feared, have returned to their refuser of their former ways. The Alma Hous

engaged.
Mr. Hobace Waters and Miss Mary Thoms sung

Dr. Wyckory of Albany gave a short address, alluding to Mrs. Hartung, and saying that a Christian community could not see a woman executed.

A bymn was sung. Little songs were sung by little girls; and Dr. Dr Will concluded the anniversary.

The officers are:

First Directross—Mn. Mary Hastings.

Second Directross—Mn. F. Pond and Mrs. Baker.

Broodlyn Directross—Mn. Lyman Beechor.

The rooms for the instales are 8x12, and are 61 in number. No two are allowed to occupy the same room. There is a library of religious and moral books, to which the immates have access. Contributions of books, as well as of money, are acceptable.

man's Friend Society was celebrated last evening. the Presbyterian Church (the Rev. Dr. Smith's), corper of Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The Church was about twe-thirds filled. W. A. Borth.

sq., President of the Society, presided. The exerercises were opened with music by the choir. After a prayer by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., The Rev. H. Loomis referred to a recent editorial article in The Theorem, entitled "Seamen and their Friends," in which the brutalities committed by Amer-

Friends," in which the brutalities committed by American captains on the persons of their crews were prominently brought to notice. He said that the article contained many excellent suggestions, although some perhaps were somewhat too sweeping. He referred to a account, lately published, of a "crack vovage"—on of the speediest on record—which the duly newspap, is had noticed and complimented, while he had in his de, k a report from a chaptain on board the same ship showing that the captain had committed many shocking outrages upon his seamen.

The Contrage supon his seamen.

The Contrage supon his seamen.

stract of the Anoual Report, as follows:

The receipts of the Seciety, including auxiliaries and branches, have been about \$64, 700. The receipts into the Treasury of the Parent Seciety \$27,027.36, an increase over last year \$2,500. This does not include about \$65,000 raised by the Southern Secretary for the erection of a Section in New Orleans, or a considerable amount raised in New York for the repairs on the Home.

the Home.

The expeciationers have been \$27,051.45.

The feating debt at the close of the last fluancial year was nearly \$7,050. At the present time it is \$4,000 ct, diminished less than otherwise wound have been in consequence of calarged operations on the Seathern field, and still embarassing the operations of the Section field, and still embarassing the operations of the Section field, and still embarassing the receipts and expenditures of local and independent excited a law been about \$40,500 ct, making the whole amount assumity contributed to this cause in the United States about \$114,200 ct.

posts or little merchant communities, and the appli-cuspont the world.

Third: In its stimulus to relentific discoveries, and the appli-tion of these discoverits to the arts and mechanical inventions.

Our fa: In its great power, in its own legitimate space of an-in, of exhibiting those principles of honce, integrity, and jus-originating in the Christian system; and thus holding up-ristiantly in its transcendent superiority to all those systems of dusion and lies, now holding oppressive sway over the dark of the parth.

on all its little foreign communities, and see captains, and saliens exattered throughout the world. They are better communities, better met, to move on the world then converted heathens, or Replicat. On this field the report gives somewhat in detail the Society's foreign operations for the year.

The foreign chaplaincies are at Caliso and the Chinoba Islands in Peru, Valparatso in Chill, Honedula and Labatana in the Sandwich Islands, Hong Kong in China, Havre and Marsellies in Penne, Superats in Turkey, Gotbland in Sweden, Copenhagan in Detmark, and Porsarund in Norway.

Earness solicitations are before the Board from foreign communities, for chaplains to be sont to Function in China, Hits at-the Sandwich Islands, Falcalmana in Chili, Rio Janeiro in Brault. Havana in Cuba, also, and various other ports througed by American scamen, imperatively need seamen's chapiains.

Its domestic chaplains are at San Francisco, Cal.; New Orlents, La.; Mobile Bay, Aia., and Richmond, Va, beside other tary.

e operations of the Society's branches are in Philadelphia Boston, Mass.; Portland, Me.; and on the inland waters of the open days. Portland, Me.; and on the inland waters on any York and the Western States.

The report also exhibits to some extent the doings of local increased ascirties on our scaboard.

The Sailors Home belouging to the Society has accommedated.

The Sailors Home belouging to the Society has accommedated.

The Salion's Home belouging to the Society has accommediated, ince it opened in 1842, 53,329 boarders. Having been thoroughly paired and refurnished by the liberality of morehants in New-ork, it is confidently commended to scannes as worthy the The Rev. S. W. Hawks, Secretary for Massachusetts, then delivered a brief address. He referred to instances of hopeful conversions of seamen through the agencies of the chaplaincies of the Society, and excellent results of their labors. He thought that considering the importance of the work, the Church had exhibited an apathy in its support.

The Rev. R. Given, Chaplain of the United States

The Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, being announced to read The Rev. R. Given, Chaplain of the United States Navy, addressed the assembly. He stated the facts which had called him to labor among the sallors of the United States Navy. It had occourred to him that THE THIMLES had fallen into a common error in supposing that the Society had duties to perform which did not belong to them. What had they to do with laws in relation to the treatment of seamen? He would not trust the Angel Gabriel with the power conferred upon captains sailing from our ports. They should organize societies to procure the enactment of proper laws. The duty of the society was not to interfere with laws existing. In the Navy there was no bratality practiced upon seamen. A few years since flogproper laws. The duty of the society was not to interfere with laws existing. In the Navy there was no bratality practiced upon seamen. A few years since flogging had been abolished, and the men were better for it. The purposes of the Society were to provide chaplains to look after the spiritual interests of seamen in foreign ports. He was surprised to learn of the extent of the good done by this Society, and he recalled recollections of his visit to Whampoa, Canton and Hong Kong. At Hong Kong, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, the chaplain, had built his floating bethel, and was earnestly looking after the interests of the sailor; though, but a few weeks before, his bethel was detroyed by the Chinese at Canton. At most of the ports no provision was made for supplying the spiritual wants of sailors. The speaker alluded to the belie generally existing that sailors were not susceptible to spiritual growth. The influences of the chaplain could not be known as correctly as those of laborers in other fields. The sailors had to be taken, as it were, on the wing. Each ship's crew, as it left the chaplain in foreign ports were never seen again by him. But go in the Sailors' Homes and Hospitals here, and there could be seen the instances of conversion abroad. The sailor was not an infidel. He was not so stupid as to be skeptical. The bad influences of the example of sailors in heathen lands were greater in staying the progress of Christianity than those of all the heathen religions put together. Of the representatives of Christian lands in foreign ports, four-fifthe of salors in heathen lands were greater in saying the progress of Christianity than those of all the heathen religions put together. Of the representa-tives of Christian lands in foreign ports, four-fiths were salors, and it was by them that ideas were formed of Christianity. Hence, he would advise the Christian laborer to follow quick in the wake of com

Christian laborer to follow quick in the wake of com-mercial enterprise, to prevent false ideas of Christi-anity being gained by the heathen.

After addresses by the Rev. Harvey D. Ganse of the twenty-third street Reformed Dutch Church, and the Rev. Rufus W. Clark of Brooklyn, the assemblage

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The twenty-second anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was held last evening in the Mercer street Presbyterian Church. Three or four undred people were present. The faculty of the Seminary were on the stage. The exercises commenced with an invocation and prayer by the Rev.

Dr. Maigs. Mr. WM. J. ERDMAN spoke on Self-Abnegation Mr. E. P. Goodwin on Christian Rationalism; Mr. H. C. Hayds on the Social Problem; Mr. Theo. J. Holmes on Unbonored Heroism; Mr. Thomas H. McCallie on Christianity a Religion of Authority; Mr. Arthur T. Mitchell on Usefulness; and Mr. Charles A. Stoddard on "To Be or Not to Be." The Address to the Graduating Class was then given by the Rev. Dr.

on "To Be or Not to Be." The Address to the Graduating Class was then given by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.

The speaking was not remarkable; Mr. Mitchell's speech was quite free from mannerism, and lacked the tone wish which most of the others were pronounced.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Robinson, in making the address to the graduates, spoke principally of the Bible, the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice, the only source of religious knowledge. We needed only to look back to the heathen world to see the proof that this was so. Among them was the worship of vanity and lies. They were and are without excuse, because they do not discover the divine truths of the Godhead. Only from Revelation had man learned his duty to his failow-men. Who could demonstrate the soul except from the Bible! What could man know of rewards and punishments without it! Above all, who ever dreamed of salvation through Christ Jesus without it! How else could man have learned that there had been a state of original happinose, and a fall from it into continual sin! All this was given as of God in the Hebrew and the Greek, the continuation of the study of which he earnestly recommended to them. Let them make themselves so familiar with the original tongues as to use them in their studies and devotions; it would make an immense difference to their preaching. He concluded by an affectionate appeal to the graduates to stand fast to the faith in which they had been taught. He reminded them of the hopes of parents, mothers and eisters which were centered upon them. One of them was to go to Africa, another to China, others elsewhere; but he hoped wherever they might go, that they might return bearing with them rich harvest. Let them go forth into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, and remember that the Lord, himself had promised that he would be with them to the end of the world.

the end of the world.

The exercises were concluded by singing, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Barnes of Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen then received their diplomas as graduates of the Seminary:

with a benediction.

The officers are:

First Directress—Mrs. Front and Mrs. Baker.

Second Directress—Mrs. Front and Mrs. Baker.

Brooking Directress—Mrs. Lymn Beceber.

The rooms for the insuales are 8x12, and are 61 in number. No two are allowed to occupy the same room. There is a library of religious and moral books, to which the inmates have access. Contributions of books, as well as of money, are acceptable.

AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF THE TRIETY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Seatons, and the season of the Seminary:

Henry J. Acker, N. Y.; Good Se. Bell, Reading, Pa.; E. C. Blasell, Rectrille, Conn., J. Jose Bruss, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Cark, Milton: Eugene Douglass, N. Y.; Low. K. State, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Cark, Milton: Eugene Douglass, N. Y.; Low. Reading, Pa.; E. C. Blasell, Rectrille, Conn., J. Jose Bruss, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Cark, Milton: Eugene Douglass, N. Y.; Low. Reading, Pa.; E. C. Blasell, Rectrille, Conn., J. Jose Bruss, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Cark, Milton: Eugene Douglass, N. Y.; Low. Reading, Pa.; E. C. Blasell, Rectrille, Conn., J. Jose Bruss, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Cark, Milton: Eugene Douglass, N. Y.; Low. Reading, Pa.; E. C. Blasell, Rectrille, Conn., J. Jose Bruss, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Cark, Milton: Eugene Douglass, N. Y.; Low. Reading, Pa.; E. C. Blasell, Rectrille, Conn., J. Jose Bruss, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Cark, Milton: Eugene Douglass, N. Y.; W. K. Each, W. W. Kark, Worder, Medical, Pa.; E. C. Blasell, Rectrille, Conn., J. Jose Bruss, Huntington, L. L.; W. H. Level, M. H. J. Sone State, N. W. K. Each, M. H. J. Sone State, N. W. K. Each, M. H. J. Sone State, N. L.; W. K. Each, M. H. J. W. H. Level, M. H. J. M. W. K. Level, M. H. J. M. H. J. M. Level, M. L.; W. K. Level, M. H. J. M. H. J. M. Level, M. L. J. M. M. L. Level, M. H. J. M. Level, M. L. J. M.